

SENATE SUPPORTERS OF BONUS DELAY BILL

Chamber Rejects Efforts to
Negotiate a Truce in
Treasury Raid.

VOTE DATE NOT FIXED

Opposition to Ask No Quar-
ter and Give None in
Fight on Measure.

MAY PERMIT A RECESS

Borah Ready to Talk Against
the 'Atrocity for a Week
or Two.'

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 17.

Repeated efforts by promoters of the \$5,000,000,000 bonus raid to negotiate a truce with the opposition were summarily rejected to-day.

No better illustration of the insincerity of many Senators who have clamored for immediate action on the bonus has been provided during the stormy history of this most irritating of legislative projects than their support of the move further to delay it.

Senators who had demanded the tariff bill be set aside to permit immediate consideration of the bonus measure were the most energetic advocates of a proposal to take a recess dating from Saturday.

Senators speaking for the opposition, while not opposed on principle to a recess to repair the damage done to Senatorial nerves by the discredited tariff bill, were not inclined to make any deal such as that which Senate Leader Lodge, Republican Whip Curtis and the chairman of the National Senatorial Committee, proposed. This in substance was that a recess be taken on Saturday instead of proceeding to the immediate consideration of the McCumber bonus bill, which not only is the "unfinished business of the Senate" but automatically has the right of way over all measures.

No Quarter Asked or Given.

The scheme to recess and thereby further delay action on the bonus bill was brought forward after the anti-bonus Senators had decisively vetoed the proposal of the more ardent bonus men to agree to a date for voting on it. Not a single Senator who has voiced his opposition to the project to award Government cash to able bodied ex-service men hesitated to reject out of hand the plan to railroad it through the Senate in a few days. The sponsors for the suggestion to fix a date for voting on the bonus bill were bluntly informed

Legion's Prodding Fails to Budge New Senator

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ADVOCATES of the \$5,000,000,000 bonus raid have singled out Major David A. Reed, the new Senator from Pennsylvania, for "special attention." The politicians in the American Legion who are trying to barter its alleged political influence for Senate votes for the bonus bill are greatly perturbed over the determination of Major Reed to withhold his decision on the bonus until he has heard all sides of the case.

Prodding by Legion politicians to-day failed to budge the youthful Senator, who won distinction on the French battlefields. Intimates of Senator Reed are confident that he cannot be stampeded from the independent position he has taken until—as one of them said to-day—"he gets good and ready to announce his decision."

that no quarter would be asked or none given in the battle against the imposition of stupendous taxes to finance the bonus enterprise.

After this scheme had been thrown into the discard Republican Senators "pledged" to the bonus began to agitate the proposition to take a recess. They produced many arguments in favor of it. One, admittedly possessing considerable merit and logic, was that it would be injudicious to ignore the request of the President that the legislative decks be left clear to meet any emergency which might result from railway and coal strikes.

Bonus Senators were compelled to concede the reasonableness of this request and used it to reinforce their solicitation for a recess. It also was urged that the Senate (and country) was greatly in need of a breathing spell. The wear and tear of the tariff fight has left most of the Senators with impaired digestions and overtaxed mental resources. There is little question that the vast majority of Senators would like to get away for a while.

Some Eager to Campaign.

Still another personal reason urged in favor of a recess is that a number of Senators are eager to return to their home States to look out for their fences in impending primary contests. More than a dozen Senators already have taken "French leave," as it were, and will be voted for or against the tariff under the "pairing" arrangement. Senator Lodge himself informed his associates to-day that he was going to Massachusetts on Sunday and did not know when he would be back. The same is true of other Senators who have primary fights on their hands.

Conceding the fairness of recess suggestions, Senators of both parties opposed to the bonus ultimately may give their consent to the arrangement proposed to-day for a recess of one or two weeks. The chief obstacle in the way to-night was the attitude of less than a dozen Republican and Democratic Senators like Mr. Walsh, (Dem., Mass.), who are sincerely in favor of a bonus. Mr. Walsh and the few Senators to whom this statement properly applies were not in the frame of mind to-day to consent to any deal which would postpone the immediate consideration and enactment of the McCumber bill or something better or worse than is likely to be agreed on before a vote is reached.

It is a significant fact that most of the supporters of the recess proposition were Republican Senators who have been raising a great clamor over the bonus. Their present attitude does not harmonize with their emotional explosions when the President caused the Senate majority to stick to the tariff and set the bonus aside until a vote on the revenue measure had been reached. Bonus Senators who openly defied the President's leadership five or six weeks ago were

M'CUMBER ISSUES SCENARIO OF TARIFF IN RACY STYLE

Handsome Campaign Book at U. S. Expense Has
Illustrations That Include \$6.08 German Nude
(Selling Here for \$68) and \$90 Underwear.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 17.

Senator McCumber's ability as a ready author at Government expense was emphasized again to-day when there appeared in the Senate document room an illustrated 128 page book on the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill. The publication, which is different from the solemn form of Congressional documents, is rare and racy. It presents in a single volume the scenario of the tariff show staged some weeks ago in both Senate and House as the tariff bill framers' effort to prove that cuckoo clocks and toys may be purchased cheaply abroad.

The book covers a wide range, and of the 126 pages, sixty are devoted to full page illustrations—everything from a set of women's underwear and a lamp chimney to a pair of socks and a pot. On opposite pages are tabulations showing the cost of the articles in foreign markets, the landing charges and the price for which they were bought in the United States by Treasury Department agents who helped to frame the tariff bill.

Exhibit No. 14 is devoted by Chairman McCumber to the presentation of a set of woman's bloomers and chemise. Mr. McCumber said that the cost of the set in Belgium was \$17.51, although with duty, insurance and freight charges the cost to the importer is \$28.46. The

conspicuous for their activities to-day in supporting the recess plan.

Senate leaders who are urging the recess idea believe that after the smoke clears away between this and tariff voting time on Saturday the consent of the anti-bonus Senators will be obtained for a recess and Mr. McCumber and his more ardent bonus associates brought to terms.

When the recess proposition was put before Senator Borah (Idaho) to-night he expressed his perfect willingness to "take a recess as far as the bonus is concerned for ten years." He added the assurance that he was "prepared to talk against the atrocity for a week or two" without straining his vocal agencies or exhausting his unfavorable opinion of the enterprise.

"Just how the Senate is going to get around the bonus resolution adopted by it more than two months ago is a matter of conjecture. This resolution was brought forward by the sponsors of a conference of Republican Senators which bowed over Mr. McCumber and other bonus extremists and decided that the tariff should be kept before the Senate until voted on. The resolution adopted by the Senate definitely committed that body to take up the bonus bill. It said in part:

"Be it resolved by this conference that as soon as a vote is taken on the passage of the tariff bill the soldiers' compensation bill shall be immediately taken up and made the unfinished business and its consideration proceeded with to the exclusion of any other business except when temporarily laid aside for matters of immediate emergency and continue the unfinished business until it is finally disposed of."

"And he further resolved that both the said bills (tariff and bonus) shall be pressed to their final disposition as expeditiously as possible and that there shall be no final adjournment of this Congress or any recess until both these measures are finally disposed of."

Mr. McCumber supplemented the reso-

American retail price is given at \$90 for the set, the thought of which will, unquestionably, cause much of stir among women voters in November.

Exhibit No. 16 is another bold presentation—a marble statue of an undressed lady sitting on a bronze chair, a thing that may be bought in Germany for \$6.08, while hard pressed American housewives must fork up \$68 for the creation.

One of the most flagrant pieces of profiteering, as revealed so picturesquely by Chairman McCumber, is in lamp chimneys—selling for 23 cents, with 23 per cent. profit for the importer. Similar presentations are made with pictures of laces and embroideries, gloves, a flat iron table, linen, a walking stick, cuckoo clocks, a corkscrew and a bird cage.

Much of the book is devoted to toys in defense of the high tariff rates imposed on the children of the United States. Exhibit No. 24 is a jointed doll, whose picture is shown—a doll costing in America \$4.50, although 38 cents in Germany. The toy monkey of exhibit No. 109 is an interesting illustration, as are the pictures of the jumping dog, the toy baby carriage and the union stone building blocks. There is also a picture of a toy sewing basket costing 3 cents in Germany and 50 cents in the United States.

The new book issued by Senator McCumber as chairman of the Finance Committee, is a Government expense. It is on a fine grade of paper, neatly bound, and the illustrations are in half-tone. Further, it is indexed. The taxpayers will foot the bill for the costly campaign document.

lution with the statement that "the metropolitan newspapers will be safe in printing in glaring headlines that a bonus bill will be enacted at this session of Congress and there will be no adjournment until it becomes a law."

Mr. McCumber has achieved a consistent record as a bad prophet as far as the bonus is concerned. When it came to the Senate on March 22 (141 days ago) he said, "The bonus bill will be passed by the Senate in ten days."

It is quite likely, despite the confidence of Senate leaders, that the recess plan will be adopted to-morrow or Saturday and that Mr. McCumber and the other extreme bonus advocates will utter a vigorous and possibly successful protest. They will do so if they obey the orders of the politicians in the American Legion, who are greatly incensed over the apostasy of some of their Senatorial friends.

Information that Senate leaders were recruiting support for the recess idea brought a flock of Legion politicians and lobbyists on the run to the Capitol this afternoon. They denounced the scheme as further proof of the statement of Senator Walsh that the majority of Senators were not sincere in their promises to put through the bonus bill without delay. The Legion politicians received little comfort from a number of Senators who still insisted they intended to vote for the bonus but who appeared to think a recess was more important in a personal sense.

TARIFF IS DRAFTED FOR FINAL PASSAGE

Continued from First Page.

N. D.), remaining in complete control. Senator Lenroot (Rep., Wis.), took the center of the stage and held it for a long time trying to beat one rate after another, but without success.

"I have no hope that the amendment will be adopted," Senator Lenroot said when he attempted to modify the paragraph covering duties on knives and shears to provide that "none of the articles specified shall pay a greater duty than 100 per cent. ad valorem."

"My purpose," he continued, "is to ask a vote so that the American people may know how the Senators stand on the rates being proposed."

Senators Gooding (Rep., Idaho) and Standfield (Rep., Ore.), who having admitted their ownership of large numbers of sheep voted for high duties on wool, instantly got into the argument.

"Is 100 per cent. a protective rate?" Senator Gooding asked.

"Oh," said Senator Lenroot, "the Senator from Idaho is willing to vote for 1,000 per cent. The duty is entirely immaterial to him."

"Yes, if the industry needs 1,000 per cent. protection," responded Senator Gooding. "I have made that clear."

"Well," said Senator Lenroot, "we might raise tea in North Carolina if we put a rate of 5,000 per cent. on that article. And under that policy the Senator from Idaho would vote for 5,000 per cent. duty."

"No, I draw the lines," said Senator Gooding.

"I do not know where you draw the lines," retorted Senator Lenroot.

"I never have been accused of being foolish," said Senator Gooding, "or of desiring to hothouse any industry. I know what we can raise on our soil. I know we cannot grow tea or rubber, and I am not in favor of a protective

duty. The Senator cannot put me in a foolish light, here."

As Senator Gooding sat down he said he would be willing to fix a duty of 2,000 per cent. if American industry required such a rate. Senator Standfield thereupon joined what came to be known later in the Senate cloak room as the "Thousand per cent. class" of lawmakers. He even went Senator Gooding one better.

"Are those duties in excess of the difference in cost of production at home and in foreign countries?" Senator Standfield asked.

"I do not know," said Senator Lenroot, "but I am not willing to vote for a duty that requires 400 per cent. difference."

"Not even if American labor is dependent upon the duty?" asked Senator Standfield.

"I am not if it requires 400 per cent. duty," Senator Lenroot said. "Is the Senator willing to vote for a straight 400 per cent. duty?"

"Yes," said Senator Standfield, "or 4,000 per cent., if it takes such a rate to equalize the difference in the cost of manufacture at home and abroad."

Senator Lenroot's proposal to limit the duty to 100 per cent. was voted, as were virtually all other amendments to the measure. The amendments proposed to-day were individual amendments as distinguished from Finance Committee amendments.

"Can any one be fooled about the purpose of this bill?" Senator Underwood (Dem., Ala.), the Democratic leader, demanded. "It is a bill to continue the was profits of certain American manufacturers in time of peace."

The Senate removed retaliatory provisions connected with the rate on newsprint paper and mechanical wood pulp. Senator Odell (Rep., Nev.) proposed an amendment providing that if a foreign country levied an export duty the United States would levy an import duty of equal amount.

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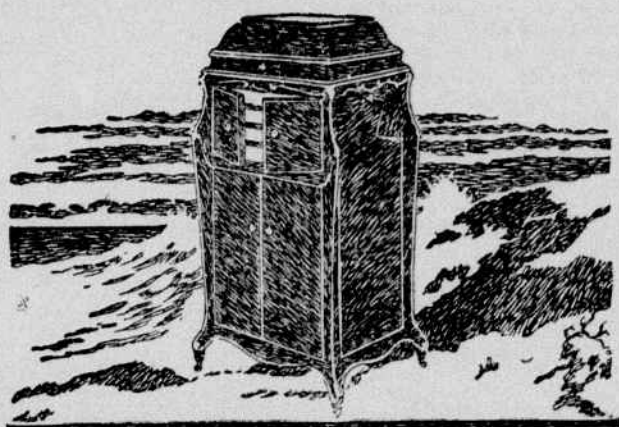
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